

TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Occasional thunderstorms. Temp. 70-84 (25-31). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 80-89 (27-31). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 70-80 (25-31). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 80-85 (25-30). CHANNEL: Smooth. HOME: Sunny. Temp. 70-80 (25-30). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 70-80 (25-30). Yesterday's temp. 80-85 (25-31). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

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FACT-FINDING AIDE RESIGNS—Thomas R. Harkin, the lone staff member of a House of Representatives fact-finding team that toured Southeast Asia, announces his resignation at a press conference. He said the committee majority tried to suppress a finding that South Vietnam holds civilian prisoners in inhumane torture cells, called tiger cages. He holds a sketch of the alleged cages in the Con Son prison.

Saw Saigon Prisoners in 'Cages'

House Aide Quits, Charges Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuters)—Charges that South Vietnamese prisoners were being held in "tiger cages" today forced off a congressional row, ending a key staff aide to resign because of an alleged cover-up. Thomas Harkin told reporters he had resigned as an aide to a House committee which made two-week IndoChina inspection, because the majority of the committee had observed "some conditions which required remedial or corrective action" at Con Son, and had received assurances that the situation would be thoroughly investigated.

Two U.S. congressmen reported they had hundreds of men and men were locked up like animals in small stone compartments known as "tiger cages."

Rep. William Anderson, D., Tenn., and Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D.,

Calif., were the only two House

members to visit the Con Son Is-

land prison during the committee's IndoChina tour.

Their allegations came in press

interviews after a 70-page report

issued by the committee chairman,

Rep. G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, D., Miss., devoted only one para-

graph to the prison.

The report said the committee

had observed "some conditions

which required remedial or cor-

rective action" at Con Son, and

had received assurances that the

situation would be thoroughly in-

vestigated.

Only Staff Member

Rep. Harkin, 30, who joined the

Select Committee on Southeast

Asia on June 15 as the only full-

time paid staff member, said the treatment of prisoners at Con Son

was "abominable."

He said prisoners were kept in

small "tiger cages" and were

never allowed out. They had the

minimum amount of food, were

given little water, and many were

forced to drink their own urine.

Nearly all had never been given

a trial or been sentenced. Mr.

Harkin said at a press conference.

Charging an attempt to suppress

the facts, Mr. Harkin said: "Var-

ious members of the committee

said it was made public it would

be 'highly embarrassing' that it

would overshadow the rest of the

trip, and that the press would play

it completely out of proportion."

Although Mr. Harkin said he

was resigning to protest the sup-

pression of information about the

committee's work was finished, United

Press International reported.

Rep. Hawkins and Rep. Anderson

visited the prison, 60 miles off the

coast of South Vietnam, on July 2.

The group was escorted around

the prison by Frank Walton, the

chief U.S. public safety adviser in

South Vietnam.

Mr. Luce was able to visit the

island on the island of Con Son

cause he was accompanied. Rep.

Augustus F. Hawkins, D., Calif., and

Rep. William R. Anderson, D., Tenn.,

were in South Vietnam with

12-man House Select Committee

on a fact-finding tour of U.S. in-

volvement in Asia.

Access to the Con Son prison is

denied to newsmen. When ques-

tioned about prison conditions, both Vietnamese officials general-

denied that conditions on the

island are harsh.

The purpose of the visit by the

congressmen was to determine

whether the "tiger cages" ex-

isted.

Attempts to prevent the group

from inspecting the prison were

made by the chief warden, Col.

Gen. Van Vu. According to

Mr. Luce, who has been an

unspoken critic of U.S. involve-

ment in Vietnam and of the Saigon

government.

The "tiger cages" were allegedly

built by the French when they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

It is natural," Sir Alec told the

House of Commons, that Mr. Hil-

lery "should wish to keep himself

informed. But I should have ex-

pected him to have consulted Her

Majesty's government in advance

if he wished to make a visit."

"Not to have done so particularly

in present circumstances is a seri-

ous diplomatic disrepute. His visit

has magnified the difficulties of

those who are working so hard for

peace and harmony in Northern

Ireland."

Later, during a few minutes of

questions and answers on the Ulster

situation, Sir Alec told the house

that Mr. Hillary had made "an

error of judgment" that hopefully

would not recur."

That was frank and stony lan-

guage, compared with what often

passes between friendly govern-

ments. There is likely to be more

of the same tomorrow, when by

coincidence, Mr. Hillary will be in

London on an official visit.

He is coming to discuss the Brit-

ish and Irish applications to join

the Common Market with Britain's

chief negotiator, Anthony Barber.

Sir Alec said that he would ask Mr.

Hillary to stop by and see him also

on Irish questions.

A Roman Catholic member of the

House of Ulster, Gerard P. P. Pitt,

expressed in the house today the

viewpoint of all republicans that

"All Ireland is really one country."

"The city of Belfast is in the

island of Ireland," he said, "and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Swami Bars Women Passengers,

Hostesses From Plane Compartment

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—An 81-year-old Hindu religious leader

who has vowed never to look directly at women—barred air host-

esses and women passengers from his first-class compartment on

flight from London to Bombay today.

Shri Swami Yogi Dewan paid \$1,000 (85,600) to book all

first-class seats for himself and ten aides to guarantee their

segregation from female company.

He kept his eyes tightly closed as he was driven to the Air

Boeing so as not to see women boarding the airplane's

lounge.

A follower explained, "The Swami can glance at women from

distance, but he says he must not see them at close range,

because they might register in his mind and break his religious

views."

The Swami and his retinue planned to fast throughout the

flight and remain in their compartment during stopovers.

He had visited London to open a new temple and raise funds

for his faith.

Austria	6 F.	Iraq	9 Pic.
Belgium	1/2 F.	Lebanon	10 Pic.
Eire (Ire)	1/2 F.	Morocco	1.25 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 O.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2.6
Germany	0.25 D.	North Korea	1.25
Great Britain	1/2 Pic.	Portugal	1/2 Pic.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Pic.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.85 Kr.
Iran	Rs. 1.25	Switzerland	2.75 Fr.
Italy	1.25 Lira	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	1 L. 00	U.S. Military	50.00 D.
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

Cairo Says No Soviets Man SAMs Claims Egyptians Fired Missiles

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, July 7 (NYT)—Israeli accusations that Soviet missile specialists were involved in the downing of Phantom fighter-bombers in the vicinity of the Suez Canal were denied here today.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said the charges were "a mere attempt to justify the high Israeli losses along the canal."

"Israel is raising a political furor while knowing that only Egyptian military personnel are operating the air defense system," the paper said.

The successes of anti-aircraft forces west of the canal have been front-page news here for the last week. Editorial writers acclaim the downing of the Phantoms as a blow to what they term an aura of invincibility that had been built up around the Israeli Air Force and the swift Phantoms in particular.

In Signing 'Friendship' Pact

Romania, Russia Disagree On Meaning of New Treaty

BUCHAREST, July 7 (UPI)—Romania and Russia finally signed their long-delayed "friendship treaty" today, but both sides disagreed on what the pact said.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said the Romanians promised to come to Russia's aid if it is attacked "by any state or group of states." This clause, which is almost identical to one in the recent Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty, would obligate Romania, in principle, to fight for Russia in any war with China.

Romanian sources, both official and unofficial, have been denying for weeks that the treaty contains

Vatican Note To Portugal Ends Dispute

LISBON, July 7 (UPI)—Portuguese Premier Marcelo Caetano announced tonight that relations with the Vatican had been restored "to their usual cordiality."

Mr. Caetano spoke on radio and television after receiving a note from the Vatican Secretariat of State explaining that Pope Paul's audience last week with three anti-Portuguese African guerrilla leaders had no political significance.

Mr. Caetano said that Portugal was "profoundly shocked" by the news that the pope had received the three African guerrilla leaders. He described the meeting as being "on the brink of scandal."

Portuguese officials said that Mr. Caetano had prepared an eight-page broadcast protesting the papal audience but that the receipt of the Vatican note explaining the terms on which Pope Paul had received the guerrilla leaders had led the premier to scrap his prepared broadcast. He wrote a new speech, which he read in a ten-minute broadcast.

Mr. Caetano said that "the explanation from the Holy See was a bit late." But, he concluded, "everything is now cleared up. The relations with the Holy See can now go back to their usual cordiality."

Russians Charge Discrimination at Youth Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union demanded today the cancellation of invitations to delegations from South Vietnam, South Korea and Nationalist China to the World Youth Assembly.

At a formal news conference the Russians raised vaguely worded charges of discrimination in the dispatch of invitations to youth groups in North Korea, North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

They did not seem so concerned over Communist China, which has ignored the invitation thus far. North Korea and North Vietnam sent definite rejections. The NLF relayed word it could not make the trip under existing circumstances.

Genad I. Yanayev, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations in the Soviet Union, said the demand for cancellation of the invitations would be raised at the opening public session of the assembly on Thursday.

Lutheran Numbers Decline Slightly

GENEVA, July 7 (Reuters)—Lutheranism, the third largest grouping of Christians after the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches, suffered a small drop in world membership last year, but was still more than 75 million strong, the Lutheran World Federation said here yesterday.

The federation said that membership of Lutheran churches had risen nearly 270,000 during the year but this was offset by a 300,000 fall in membership of union churches, mainly in East Germany and West Germany.

Union churches are Lutheran, with some reformed congregations.

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Belfast Visit By Irish Aide Jolts Britain

Secret Trip Provokes Rebuke in Parliament

(Continued from Page 1) every Irishman claims the right to move anywhere at any time within the borders of his own country."

Britain's objective at this point is just to keep things as cool as possible in Ulster. Thus Sir Alec rejected provocative language from conservative Ulstermen today, as well as reprimanding Mr. Hillery.

When a member on his own back benches spoke of "handing the Ulster people into the hands of her traditional enemies," Sir Alec said: "I hope we need not talk of traditional enemies and language of this sort. It does nothing but inflame the situation."

The home secretary, Reginald Maudling, appealed to the Orange Order today not to hold its traditional series of Protestant parades on Monday. The parades are regarded as the next critical point for order in the province.

But a delegation from the order turned Mr. Maudling down. They said in a statement:

"The home secretary formally appealed to leaders of the Orange Order to abandon the parade. He said it would avoid possible bloodshed and was an act of humanity and magnanimity. The Orange leaders told the home secretary that they felt unable to agree to this."

Ulster Leader Protests

BELFAST, July 7 (UPI)—Northern Ireland Prime Minister Brian Chichester-Clark yesterday strongly criticized Mr. Hillery's visit.

"I cannot regard such a visit as helpful and I deplore it," he said in a statement last night.

"I am astounded that the foreign minister of any state should show such lack of courtesy as to visit Northern Ireland without reference to me or the Northern Ireland government—the more so in [view of] the very serious situation," Mr. Chichester-Clark said.

There were no reports of further violence in Ulster today. Meanwhile, military authorities said that three persons were killed in last weekend's violence instead of five as was reported earlier.

"New Society"

"Nothing and no one can prevent our people from building a new society on Romanian soil," Mr. Maurer said, as the 4,000 Romanians in the New Palace Hall cheered.

Soviet Communist party general secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev was to have come here to sign the treaty, but canceled out at the last minute.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined Bucharest's belief that Mr. Brezhnev's absence was a snub by refusing to greet Mr. Kosygin at the airport yesterday and by staying away from the meeting today, although it was officially billed as a party-state affair.

But Mr. Ceausescu did give a luncheon—coolly described by Romanian officials as "informal"—for Mr. Kosygin before the signing.

Mr. Kosygin said the treaty took note of "changes" in the world since the last Soviet-Romanian treaty was signed in 1948. This was believed to be a reference to the dropping of the 1948 treaty's attacks on Germany. Both nations have "correct" relations with West Germany now.

The 1948 treaty expired two years ago, but the new treaty has remained unsigned because of Soviet anger over Mr. Ceausescu's independent stance in foreign and economic policy.

Power Cut Halts London Subway

LONDON, July 7 (UPI)—Two hundred thousand people were trapped underground in a sweltering heat last night as a power failure stopped London's subway network.

The passengers were caught in blacked-out trains, in tunnels, on crowded platforms, on escalators and in elevators. For an hour 300 trains were halted, most between stations.

Some passengers in the packed trains found the claustrophobic effect of over crowding and mid-summer heat overwhelming and suffered from wind tunnels and doors to get air. Several women and children fainted, some men stricken to the waist.

Passengers by the thousands deserted the stricken trains and walked down the tunnels to stations where they struggled with more crowds entering the underground, who knew nothing of the failure.

Bonn, Warsaw Discuss Exchange of Consuls

WARSAW, July 7 (Reuters)—Poland and West Germany opened talks here today on expanding the responsibilities of their trade missions in Warsaw and Cologne. Reports from Bonn said they would explore possibilities of granting consular powers to the missions.

But an official of the Bonn Foreign Ministry's legal department, who brought a six-man team here for the talks, told reporters, "This will be only a discussion and not negotiations."

The congressmen looked very



PAISLEY PROTESTS—The Rev. Ian Paisley leads a demonstration against the holding of a Roman Catholic mass at Canterbury (Anglican) Cathedral yesterday.

Catholic Mass at Canterbury Target of Protestant Protest

CANTERBURY, England, July 7 (Reuters)—A man rushed to the altar, tossed a silver chalice into the air and shouted "betrayal" as 13,000 Roman Catholics celebrated mass in the grounds of Canterbury Cathedral today for the first time since the Reformation.

Protestants arrested two persons as Protestants demonstrated against the pontifical mass being celebrated on the grounds of the Anglican Church's leading shrine.

The militant Irish Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, led a noisy demonstration outside the cathedral.

During a march through this ancient cathedral town, an egg was thrown at Mr. Paisley and a paper ball hit him on the head.

The Protestant demonstrators chanted slogans against Roman

Catholicism at the cathedral entrance and Mr. Paisley, waving a banner reading "Jesus Saves. Rome Enslaves," shouted at nuns leading parties of schoolchildren: "Don't let your children go to hell."

Heavy police reinforcements were on duty as thousands of Roman Catholics flocked to Canterbury for the mass.

Mr. Paisley, who was elected to the British Parliament in last month's election, said: "We have held our protest in an orderly manner."

He added: "I am simply carrying out my parliamentary duties here."

The mass is one of the three ecumenical services being held at Canterbury to mark the murder of St. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1170.

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Saigon Plans A 'Selective' Devaluation

Piaster to Be Cheaper For Exporters, Travelers

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, July 7 (NYT)—The South Vietnamese government will establish a two-tier foreign-exchange system this summer that will permit a selective devaluation of the piaster, Economics Minister Pham Kim Ngoc said today.

The pullback in northeastern Laos shaped up as more of a seasonal troop movement than a change in strategy.

Communist units usually retire from forward areas to rear bases during the rainy season in Laos, currently hit by monsoon storms.

In Cambodia, authoritative sources said Communist units evacuated sections of Angkor but could not confirm if they had pulled entirely out of the 50-square-mile area of the fabled ruins of the ancient Cambodian capital.

No Damage to Angkor

Authorities said, however, that they had received word that there had been no damage to the ruins in a month of fighting in the area, 150 miles northwest of Phnom Penh.

In both Cambodia and Laos fighting lapsed into a general lull, and in neighboring South Vietnam only small-scale clashes were reported.

The announcement that anti-U.S. forces in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia had united into a "People's Front" was made in a communiqué of the Viet Cong Liberation Army, broadcast by Hanoi radio.

"The struggle of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries has entered a new situation," the communiqué said.

"Because the U.S. imperialists have widened the aggressive war to the whole of Indochina, the three Indochinese countries unite

Reds Form 'People's Front' In the 3 Indochina Countries

SAIGON, July 7 (AP)—The Communists proclaimed a unified "People's Front" today in the three countries of Indochina even as they pulled back troops from key forward spots in two of the countries.

North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces were reported continuing to withdraw from advanced areas in northeastern Laos, while other joint general staff, Gen. Van Vien, said in Bangkok.

South Vietnamese troops will main in Cambodias as long as Communist forces occupied parts of Cambodia.

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Saigon Pledge

On the allied side, South Vietnam renewed its promise to Cambodia. South Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces were reported continuing to withdraw from advanced areas in northeastern Laos, while other joint general staff, Gen. Van Vien, said in Bangkok.

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No Damage to Angkor

Op/Vis/150
Objector's Sincerity Stressed

U.S. Draft Director Issues Guidelines for Local Boards

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—Curtis W. Tarr, the director of Selective Service, told local draft boards yesterday that the primary criterion for a conscientious objector was whether his beliefs were sincere and deeply held and not whether they were comprehensible to board members.

At the same time, the draft director released a study showing that more than 5 percent of the men called for induction into the military during two months this spring failed to report on time. But Mr. Tarr said that fewer than

Hickel Becomes A Crow Indian

PRETTY EAGLE, Mont. July 7 (AP).—Interior Secretary

Walter J. Hickel was inducted into the Crow Indian tribe Sunday in a solemn ritual atop a high ridge in this remote southeastern Montana area. He praised Indian leaders, saying: "You have learned to live with nature without abusing her."

Mr. Hickel, honored by the Crows for his efforts to improve the environment, was given the title "Pipe Carrier," a ritualistic position responsible for the tribe's well-being.

From a small speaker stand on a small platform above Yellowtail Dam, Mr. Hickel told the Indian audience: "The white man from time immemorial has had his war bonnet on. Wouldn't it be great if the world could sit down with the peace pipe?"

Hearings Set On Student Unrest in U.S.

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—The President's new commission on campus unrest, despite urgent time pressure, will conduct public hearings, probably starting within two weeks.

The first witnesses are expected to be student representatives and leading law enforcement officials.

President Nixon appointed the nine-member body last month, after four students were killed during disorders at Kent State University in Ohio and two were killed at Jackson State College in Mississippi.

The prospect of open hearings is regarded with some surprise here. Observers familiar with past commissions have doubted that the new panel could afford the time required for such hearings, usually slower and more ponderous than closed sessions.

The deadline for the commission's report on the causes and possible solutions to college disorders is Oct. 1, less than 90 days away.

"We have to work urgently," says W. Matthew Byrne, the executive director of the commission. "The troops are out of Cambodia and the kids are out of school, but the crisis is not over. It's going to be there again in the fall."

Mr. Byrne is trying to recruit a staff of experienced attorneys and investigators to conduct field studies at Kent State and Jackson State and to engage in research into "cores of other campus disorders."

Aimed at Nixon

The most important audience for the report in the view of commission chairman William Scranton, former Pennsylvania governor, is not students, but the administration. "My hope," he said in an interview, "is to help provide a deeper understanding of what this spring was all about to the administration."

"Commissions always address their reports to the world. But we've been given an opportunity to address ourselves to the President of the United States concerning a national crisis."

Critics have questioned the need for the commission, and have said that if the President wants facts, those are available in extensive federal investigative reports, and if he wants causes, those are described in numerous previous public and private commission studies.

Bankrupt U.S. Travel Agency Pledges to Repatriate 3,000

ROME, July 7 (AP).—T. Judge Hyde, acting president of the World Academy Tours, which has declared bankruptcy, said today that approximately 3,000 American tourists would be home within five or six days.

"Nobody has been stranded," he said in Cincinnati. "They are all safely housed in their accommodations and they have their plane reservations home."

He said that, although the tour program had to be cut short, plane reservations had been made to take the university and high school stu-

dents home from cities throughout Europe before their paid-up room and board expired.

Reports from Cologne, West Germany, said that 240 students there were lodged in four hotels with room and board paid up until Thursday.

Fast Action Promised

"We will have them out of there before that, probably tomorrow," Mr. Hyde said.

About 500 tour students were in Rome. "They will be on their way home within five to six days," Mr.

Hyde said. "They are all paid up through that time."

He said that there were about 3,000 students on the tour program throughout Europe.

"We already sent 800 to 700 of them home in the past few days, up to today," Mr. Hyde said.

The trouble began when its subsidiaries filed voluntary bankruptcy petitions yesterday in U.S. District Court in Cincinnati.

A Paris representative said: "We are no longer financially able to

meet

commitments for transport and accommodation. The students are being returned to the United States at the earliest possible time."

The company promised, for about \$1,000, "the best of all summers" a study trip to various parts of Europe with school work and class credit added.

Quake Felt in Spoleto

SPOLETO, Italy, July 7 (AP).—An undulating earth shock today rippled through this Umbrian hill town where the annual Spoleto Festival of Music and Drama is underway. No damage was reported, but many residents ran from their homes in fear.

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ASBURY PARK, N.J.—Firemen aid an injured colleague who was hit by a bottle thrown from roof while the firemen were putting out fires set during rioting Monday.

Police, Firemen Battle Crowds As Fires Rage in N.J. Ghetto

ASBURY PARK, N.J., July 7 (UPI).—A force of 400 police and firemen battled stone-throwing crowds last night in an attempt to put out fires set by arsonists and looters in the predominantly black west side of town.

Reuters reported at least 45 people were injured and 200 arrested last night. Damage to shops, businesses, cars and homes was estimated today at \$1 million.

"The primary test that must be used is the test of sincerity," the guidelines stated. They emphasized that "the belief upon which conscientious objection is based must be the primary controlling force in the man's life."

Comprehension Unnecessary

Mr. Tarr cautioned board members that they were "not free to reject beliefs because they consider them 'incomprehensible.'"

The draft director has acknowledged that his criteria might benefit educated men and discriminate against uneducated men who had not had access to ethical and philosophical writings.

Yesterday, he urged the boards to "make every effort" not to give "particular advantage" to a registrant who is learned or glib."

Mr. Tarr reiterated the provision of the draft law that requires a conscientious objector to be opposed to participation in "war in any form." The Supreme Court is expected to decide this fall whether opposition to a particular war, such as the war in Vietnam, is grounds for the exempt status.

Canadian Airliner In 'Hard Landing' Before It Crashed

TORONTO, July 7 (NYT).—The Air Canada DC-8 that crashed Sunday, killing all 108 persons aboard, had first made "a hard landing" at Toronto International Airport, a senior government official said yesterday.

The Los Angeles-bound aircraft from Montreal, carrying Canadians and Americans, bounced, lost an engine, pulled up, gained altitude, lost second engine and crashed within two minutes in a cornfield several miles north of the airport, said Richard L. Bolduc, chief of the accident investigation division of the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. Bolduc said at a news conference that after the hard landing the outboard right-side jet engine dragged along the ground, then fell off completely, followed by a ball of flame.

The pilot, 49-year-old Capt. Peter Hamilton, "applied power and decided to abort his landing," Mr. Bolduc said.

Capt. Hamilton refused a control-tower offer to switch immediately to another runway, Mr. Bolduc related. That was the pilot's last heard radio transmission, he said.

Panther Freed On \$100,000 Bail

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT).—Joan Bird, one of 13 Black Panthers awaiting trial here on bombing charges, was released from the women's house of detention yesterday on \$100,000 bail.

Her release came six hours after State Supreme Court Justice John M. Murray had denied, for the second time, her plea for lower bail.

Miss Bird was arrested in a parked car Jan. 17, 1969, and charged with helping two other Black Panthers in an attempt to kill police men.

Bernard F. Freed, a lawyer for

the Panthers, said: "We are

pleased that she has been released."

He said that, although the tour program had to be cut short, plane reservations had been made to take the university and high school stu-

Berkeley Arsenals Acquire A Newly Archaic Look

BERKELEY, Calif., July 7 (UPI).—A primitive arms race is under way here with police and university radicals apparently spurning sophisticated weaponry in their continuing war.

Appearance in combat of a giant stone-throwing catapult and a wood-firing gun has lent a more gentlemanly air to the conflict between two old antagonists.

Now there is local speculation that the student-establishment battle could logically end with the reintroduction of spears and bows and arrows.

The latest weapon to be unveiled by the police department is a gun that fires one-inch-wide wooden blocks to repel demonstrators.

It was first used here during disorders over the weekend—a matter of months after militant students gained a strategic advantage by installing their homemade siege catapult in the campus arsenals.

Half a dozen volleys of the police gun—each pull of the trigger sending out five wooden blocks—marked its debut in the United States.

"The wood blocks can raise a pretty good wall on a person's leg," Police Lt. J. R. Crooke said of the new gun. "But they don't kill."

Berkeley police bought the gun after learning that the police in Hong Kong used it to great effect in controlling rioters in the British colony.

"Our officers fire it into the street so that the wood projectiles bounce, hurt and scatter," Lt. Crooke said.

The police spokesman rejected the theory of a trend toward gender weaponry in the city.

"The student catapult was very definitely not a de-escalation," he said. "It could have been very deadly had it operated properly."

The catapult, firing missiles up to 100 yards, brought an an-

cient touch to otherwise routine 20th-century anti-war demonstrations last spring on the University of California campus.

Six students are required to man it—three to hold it in place, two to stretch back its six-foot lengths of elastic and another to load rocks into its leather pouch.

The weapons innovations in Berkeley are seen as reflecting a general desire to avoid a repetition of last year's "people's park" episode when a youth was killed by police gunfire during demonstrations over a contested plot of land.

"We have long sought, from our more scientifically inclined people, a non-lethal weapon," Lt. Crooke said. "The search has not necessarily ended with the wood gun," he added.

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Nixon Backs SALT, Vienna Sources Say

Aides Refute Fulbright Charge, Cite Progress

VIENNA, July 7 (UPI).—The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are moving forward with the full support of President Richard M. Nixon, conference sources said today.

This statement refutes a recent charge of Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., that nothing is being achieved at the SALT talks in Vienna. He made the charge recently in a television interview.

This also refutes another Fulbright criticism that President Nixon is showing no interest in the SALT talks.

The sources said "We have had President Nixon's full support to reach a comprehensive arms agreement with the Russians here."

There are indications that the United States, if unable to reach such a comprehensive agreement, would settle for a more narrow agreement in hopes this would lead to more understanding.

Sen. Fulbright also claimed in the television interview that the United States has refused to agree to a Soviet proposal that would halt the installation of anti-ballistic defense missiles.

Conference sources said a point where there has been any turnaround of a proposal by either side has not been reached. No proposal has yet been made, the source added.

Today's 2nd working session of the U.S. and Soviet negotiators since the talks opened here April 16 lasted 50 minutes. Afterward, the members of the delegation met for 40 minutes over drinks in the lounge of the American Embassy in Vienna.

When SALT opened, it was expected a break would come late in June before the talks reopen in Helsinki next fall.

Political observers believed the talks will now run through the entire month.

Boiardo Trial Adjourned After Heart Attack

TRENTON, N.J., July 7 (UPI).—The trial of reputed Mafia leader Anthony (Tony Boy) Boiardo, U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker set a hearing for Thursday on the railroads' request for a preliminary injunction.

The strike, stemming from a 12-year-old dispute over restoring firemen's jobs, came today against three lines, idling trains in at least 16 states, stranding some passengers and hampering freight traffic.

The industry earlier had threatened a nationwide lockout if the union continued its strike against the three lines.

30-Day Cool-Off

Mr. Nixon's order provides for a 30-day cooling-off period during which the emergency board will conduct hearings and prepare recommendations for settling the 12-year-old dispute.

Another 30-day period will follow during which labor and management must refrain from strikes or lockouts while considering the board's recommendations.

Mr. Nixon appointed Fred M. Livingston as chairman of the emergency board. Mr. Livingston had worked as a mediator on the railroad case for two months.

The order is aimed specifically at the three struck railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Louisville & Nashville, and the Southern Pacific.

Judge Barrington said that although the strike against the other defendants yesterday and today the defense moved for acquittal on the ground that the government had not proven its case.

Boiardo, 54, was rushed from his Somerset County jail cell to a hospital when he complained of shortness of breath and chest pains.

Judge Barrington said that Boiardo would stand trial at a later date. He is a co-defendant charged with extorting \$253,000 from Constand, Inc., an engineering consulting firm that was under contract to the city of Newark.

No Selective Strikes

The judge's restraining order bars the union members and any sympathizers from selective strikes against less than all the carriers involved in the dispute until the hearing can be held and a decision reached on the railroads' bid for the injunction.

In all about 135 carriers are involved.

The issue centers on the legality of strikes against individual railroads that are part of a multiple bargaining unit, once the effort to reach an agreement with all the railroads fails.

Judge Parker said that although he was issuing the temporary restraining order it should not be taken as an indication that the railroads will be assured of success in their bid for a preliminary injunction.

The weapons innovations in Berkeley are seen as reflecting a general desire to avoid a repetition of last year's "people's park" episode when a youth was killed by police gunfire during demonstrations over a contested plot of land.

Liberal Democrats attempted to cut the program for 1970-1971 by \$12 million, back to the level authorized by the House, but were defeated by 38 votes to 25.

Yesterday an attempt to knock out \$11

Government by Strike

Premier Mariano Rumor's government has fallen in Rome—fallen under the threat of general strike. To be sure, difficulties within the cabinet coalition contributed to the collapse, but this only emphasizes the fact that the labor unions have a toughness and unity, for all their own internal squabbles, that the Italian political parties lack.

The phenomenon of strikes against the government is not confined to Italy. The effect of France's general strike two years ago is well known, and still felt in that country. Britain's late Labor government knew such strikes in fact if not in name. And the increasing unionization of government employees in the United States has made them commonplace on the local level and, in the case of the Post Office workers, on that of the nation.

There are two major objections to government by strike. One is that organized labor is not the nation. There are other interests than those of any group of wage-earners, and the concept of the solidarity of unions frequently distorts basic realities. The second and perhaps more vital objection is that government by unions is not good government, as the Communists were quick to point out when they gained power. The Soviet Union may keep the workers' committees as part of their national title, and retain them as a distinctly subsidiary

element in factories. It is the party, however, that rules—and the workers know it.

In the United States, the mail strike and its aftermath have produced fewer serious strains than might have been expected, thanks in part to relatively rapid action by Congress and in part to the injection of the National Guard into the strike itself. These two factors have, to some extent, fogged the basic issue of whether any group of workers are entitled to use coercion against the representatives of all the people. It may even prove that the strike was a pragmatic benefit for the country as a whole by speeding up the process of reconstructing the national mail service.

But the precedent was a bad one—just as the Italian experience, whatever its immediate political results, is bad for Italy. There are always qualifications to any politico-economic act, such as the general strike: real grievances exist; politicians may be slow and clumsy in reacting to them; a bolt may serve useful short-term ends. But the coercion of the strike, especially when directed at the government, or any vulnerable sector of the public service, too often seems to be a quick answer to problems that are not susceptible to such answers. Representative government has many faults—but not nearly as many as methods that try to short-cut the process.

Equations of War and Peace

One thing the current discussions of the balance of power and of proposed settlements in the Middle East have in common is a large number of unknowns in both equations. In fact, less is known publicly about the recent American and Soviet initiatives toward peace than about the battle between the SAMs and the Israeli Air Force along the Suez. But the real difference between the two debates is that one could lead to peace, the other inexorably to war.

Consider the chain of events that has led to the confrontation along the Suez: Israel acquires long-range planes from the United States, and flies them deep into Egypt. The Soviet Union, gives the U.A.R. a sophisticated missile defense, and—manages it with Russians. Play and counter-play. But the matter does not stop there. Israel wants more planes from the United States; the Soviet missiles seem to be creeping closer to the Suez Canal, into an area which Israel believes it must command from the air, or face the threat of massive incursions into Sinai.

Both sides, in effect, are pursuing the old military logic: there must be a defensive capability to match whatever the other side can produce, based on strategic areas. But neither side can be content with what the other deems essential to security; neither concept exactly matches the other; to re-

dress the balance, more force is required. History is strewn with the battered fortifications of strategic frontiers, and the bones of men who manned them. The Russians, who constantly seek "positions of strength," constantly argue against opponents who do the same. As with so many other policies, Soviet rhetoric is sounder than Soviet practice.

Admittedly, it is not easy for nations under the suns to look objectively at issues which involve their very existence. But in the Middle East there are powers who can consider facts, rather than emotion, powers whose interests, while great, are not matters of life and death for their peoples—unless the advancement of those interests is carried to some point of no return.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are in this position. Both have recently put forward propositions that conceivably could lead, if not to peace, at least to some amelioration of the chronic crisis there. The precise nature of these propositions has not been made public. But it is far better to hope that these unknowns be brought into balance than to attempt to bring another uneasy adjustment between the planes and the SAMs. The latter may be inevitable, if the peace plans fail—but that is only another reason why the peace plans must not fail.

Highballing to the Federal Trough

One thing you can say for the railroads is that their planners don't think small. Faced with the prospect that their problems may at last get careful scrutiny now that the Penn Central has gone down the drain, the railroad industry produced a shopping list that boggles the mind. All it asks for, in a report prepared by a group headed by former Sen. George Smathers, is federal aid to the tune of a couple of billion dollars a year combined with less federal and state regulation. That is essential, the report implies, to turn the railroads from a sick industry into a viable one.

You can get an idea of the size of the railroad dream by just glancing at some of its major components—an end to property taxes on railroad facilities, federal funds for rebuilding roadbeds, federal loan guarantees, direct federal loans for buying freight cars, faster tax write-offs and a new corporation to take over long-haul passenger service. It would be a magnificent package—for the railroads and their stockholders.

While the chances of Congress ever buying such a dream seem minimal, these grandiose proposals shouldn't all be brushed aside. Some of the complaints of the railroads are justified, and Congress does need to take action, such as creating the passenger service corporation, to alleviate them. The danger is that by asking for so much the railroads may drive even their friends to cover and the country may wind up with

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 8, 1885

SAN FRANCISCO—Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt was virtually unopposed for the Vice-Presidency when Governor Smith nominated him, indicating that Tammany Hall had no objection to the choice. Most of the other candidates withdrew their names and Mr. Roosevelt was declared nominated by acclamation, after the convention adjourned.

Fifty Years Ago

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The Bird Man of Alcatraz

Children of the House

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—The persistent vitality of Britain's parliamentary system is in a sense symbolically reaffirmed by the new House of Commons which for the first time in its history includes the fourth successive generation of one family, albeit a rather unusual family named Churchill.

Winston Churchill, 29, just sworn in as a Conservative member, is the son of the late Randolph Churchill, an MP (although on active military service) during World War II. He is the grandson of Sir Winston, first elected after the Boer War, and the great-grandson of Lord Randolph, a Duke's son who forged a brilliant Commons career almost a century ago.

The Churchill dynasty in British democracy thus exceeds even that in the United States of the Adams or Kennedy families and it is as original as it is enduring.

The first of the lineage in the Commons, father of the 17th century Sir Winston, father of the great Duke of Marlborough, who selected as his motto "Faithful but unfortunate."

This might aptly have been applied to Lord Randolph who, after a sensational early start which saw him chancellor of the exchequer at 36, died prematurely without attaining his ambition to become prime minister. The incomparable Sir Winston seemed well on the way to ultimate failure and a place in history as unsuccessful politician and painter if distinguished writer. He was saved from this footnote role by Adolf Hitler (who also assisted the careers of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle).

Participating were present in their individual capacities whether they were UN delegates, members of cabinets, legislatures, college professors, or research officers of corporations dealing in petroleum or hard minerals. No member of the U.S. petroleum industry attended to my knowledge.

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Jordan, Guerrillas Heal Rift, Both Pledge Noninterference

AMMAN, July 7 (UPI)—The government reached agreement with Palestinian guerrillas today, ending the rift which followed internal fighting last month, Palestinian sources said.

The sources said the agreement was reached at a meeting between representatives of the guerrillas and the government and a four-nation Arab mediation group.

Kamal Nasser, official spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: "We have reached an acceptable formula. If the government abides by this formula, we are sure it will be in the interest of all parties concerned."

Meanwhile, leaked versions of the plan began circulating in Amman. The consensus view was that the agreement provided for the removal of army troops from the city, disbandment of special forces and removal of "corrupt

elements" from the army and the civil service.

Palestinian sources said the agreement was made possible after the guerrillas pledged to respect Jordanian sovereignty in return for government assurances of freedom of action.

The sources said the two sides undertook to refrain from interfering with each other's affairs and to "coordinate their policies in matters of mutual interest."

The agreement ended a confrontation between the two sides following civil fighting last month in which 1,000 people were killed or injured.

An Arab committee, including representatives from Egypt, the Sudan, Libya and Algeria, was appointed by a summit of seven Arab leaders in Libya to help heal the breach.

Palestinian sources said today's agreement was drafted by a six-man team representing the two sides as well as the Arab mediators.

Egypt Denies Israel Report Of Soviet Defense Actions

(Continued from Page 1) mentioned that the Israeli strike near Fayid, in which the two Phantoms were lost, was beyond the line specified by the Israelis. They also note that the continuing Israeli air strikes against the air defense sites have not yet been challenged by intercept aircraft.

Although the events of the last week have aroused apprehension in Washington and other Western capitals, there is little apparent feeling in Cairo of a dramatic and dangerous change in the conflict with Israel.

Information reaching here from Moscow, where President Gamal Abdel Nasser has been meeting

Dr. W. F. Colby, Physicist, Ex-AEC Aide, Dies at 89

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Dr. Walker F. Colby, 89, who headed the Atomic Energy Commission's intelligence division after World War II, died last Thursday at his home after a heart attack.

Born in Rockford, Mich., Dr. Colby was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1911, then returned, after studying music in Vienna, to study physics. He took a post as professor in 1919.

In World War II, Dr. Colby joined the mission which was attempting to learn how far the Germans had progressed in development of the atomic bomb.

He won the Army Medal of Freedom and was made an honorary Member of the British Empire for his work.

Wilson Hicks

HOMESTEAD, Fla., July 7 (NYT)—Wilson Hicks, 73, former executive editor of Life magazine and a lecturer on photo-journalism at the University of Miami, died at his home here yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Hicks joined Life as picture editor in 1937, three months after it had started publication. He became executive editor in 1939, and held that post until 1952.

Mr. Hicks sought to link pictures and words—a craft known now as photo-journalism, which he discussed in a book, "Words and Pictures," published in 1952.

Mr. Hicks studied at the University of Missouri and began his career on a newspaper in Sedalia, Mo., where he was born.

He was a writer and editor on the Kansas City Star for nine years. He joined the Associated Press in New York in 1929. He served there as head of the feature news department and then as executive editor of the news photo service.

Maria Lanza Coccoza

SANTA MONICA, Calif., July 7 (AP)—Maria Lanza Coccoza, 65, mother of the late opera singer Mario Lanza, died last night in Santa Monica Hospital, three days after suffering a stroke.

Mrs. Coccoza was stricken Saturday at her home in Pacific Palisades, where she has cared for the four orphan children of her son for the last ten years.

Her husband, Antonio, survives.

Robb Sagendorph

DUBLIN, N.H., July 7 (NYT)—Robb Sagendorph, 68, owner and publisher of the Old Farmer's Almanac and Yankee magazine, died Saturday at Monadnock Community Hospital in nearby Peterborough following a long illness.

For more than 30 years Mr. Sagendorph dispensed a mixture of New England wisdom, wit and weather predictions in the Almanac. Although his name appeared nowhere in the Almanac's pages, he was responsible for increasing its circulation from 86,000 to more than 1.6 million.

Marjorie Rambeau

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., July 7 (AP)—Veteran character actress Marjorie Rambeau, 50, who was twice nominated for an academy award, died today at her home.

A veteran of more than 60 years in the stage and screen, she had been hospitalized several times in recent months for an undisclosed illness.

DEATH NOTICE

STERN, Joseph J. on Saturday, June 27, 1970, in Paris, France. Beloved son of Harold and Rhoda Stern. Adored father of Marla Stern. Loving grandfather of Marla Stern and Anne Greenberg. Rest in peace. His family passing. Services were held July 2, 1970.



Associated Press
TOM SAWYER COMPETITION—David de La Porte, 13, foreground, won this year's Tom Sawyer Days Fence Painting Contest. A resident of Hannibal, Mo., David is the first hometown boy to win the contest since 1968. The object of the contest, the fence, is near the home of the author of "Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain.

Would Absorb Medicare

Cradle-to-Grave Health Plan Proposed by U.S. Committee

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI)—A cradle-to-grave health insurance proposal for every American was unveiled today by the 100-member Committee for National Health Insurance. It would be financed by workers, employers and government.

Leonard Woodcock, United Auto Workers president and committee chairman, said the proposed "Health Security Program" would give millions of Americans health insurance coverage for the first time and would solve many of the nation's pressing health problems. It would require congressional enactment.

The committee estimated the cost for such a program in 1969 would have been \$37 billion. It projected no estimate for 1973, when the plan is proposed to take effect.

Of the needed funds, 40 percent would come from general tax revenues, 35 percent from an employer payroll tax and 25 percent from a tax on individual income up to \$15,000.

Doctors, hospitals and other providers of medical services would agree not to charge their patients for the covered services, but instead to bill the Health Security Program.

The plan would provide these patient benefits:

- All necessary doctors' services.
- All necessary hospital services, nursing home care of up to 120 days for each illness, and home health services.

- A wide range of mental health services with some limits on psychiatric and dental services.

Israel officials meanwhile dismissed the denial in the semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram that Soviet technicians operated the missile system.

The Israeli Air Force kept up its battering of Egypt's Suez front forces today, a military spokesman said. Israeli jets attacked military targets in the Canal zone intermittently throughout the day and all returned safely, he said.

It was not disclosed if the targets included the new ground-to-air missile sites. The spokesman said only that the targets included "positions in the northern sector of the canal zone, among others."

Israeli jets also swept into Lebanon today to pound Arab guerrilla bases on the southwestern slopes of Mount Hermon for half-an-hour after guerrillas fired Katyusha rockets from Lebanese territory at Israeli frontier towns, the spokesman said. Two men were injured and several apartment houses damaged in the rocket blasts.

Old Sets Burn At Naples Opera

NAPLES, July 7 (UPI)—A fire swept storage rooms beneath the 18th-century San Carlo Opera House early today and threatened to destroy the famous National Library next door.

Smoke curled high above the opera house as firemen battled the blaze in rooms used to store old sets, scenery and equipment.

The San Carlo, built in 1737, is one of Europe's biggest theaters, seating 2,900 persons.

Death Squad Strikes, Two Slain in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 7 (UPI)—The Brazilian death squad, which has murdered hundreds of petty criminals in the last two years, apparently ended three months of inactivity at the weekend when they killed two men.

The squad, which according to special government investigators includes policemen, army officers and prison warders, announced the killing to the press in anonymous telephone calls.

CHUNN

Many in U.S. Risk Mercury Poisoning

Industrial Wastes Get Into Water, Fish

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI)—

Fish and waters contaminated by mercury have now been found in 14 states in a nationwide search that is still far from complete.

The result, doctors fear, may be thousands of unknown cases of mild or severe mercury poisoning, diagnosed as encephalitis, senility or mysterious brain damage.

The mercury search began in April, when the chemical was first found in fish from waters in Ontario and on the Ohio side of Lake Erie as a result of industrial waste dumping.

Several states have since ordered fishing bans or restrictions in various degrees. But some, especially in the South, have not done so.

Officials of the Federal Water Quality Administration report that industries lectured about the problem are rapidly reducing their mercury output. Murray Stein, FWA's chief enforcement officer, said American plants along Lake Erie alone were putting 200 pounds of mercury a day into the lake in early April. They have cut this to ten pounds a day.

Remarkable Progress

This is probably remarkable progress in any field of pollution control. But the problem with mercury is that no one knows if any level at all is truly safe.

Specific cases of environmental mercury poisoning have not been documented, with the exception of a few individuals who have inadvertently consumed large amounts.

But officials of the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta say that some 10 percent of any mercury a person takes in goes to the brain. There it is certain to kill a few brain cells at a time, and the results may show up only after years, when enough cells are damaged.

Symptoms of even mild mercury poisoning may include fatigue, headache and irritability. Results may be much more severe.

The concern has made the Food and Drug Administration declare that anything more than 0.5 parts per million of mercury in fish is "dangerous contamination."

Other Sources

There will be no cutoff point in dollars or numbers of days of covered services or by age beyond which benefits would cease, except as noted for skilled nursing home, psychiatric and dental services, it said.

Doctors, hospitals and other providers of medical services would agree not to charge their patients for the covered services, but instead to bill the Health Security Program.

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AMERICAN STUDENTS IN LONDON MEET EUROPE TODAY!

News Analysis

Pompidou Jolts Radio-TV Newsmen

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 7—Journalists at the state-run French radio and television networks have been warned by President Georges Pompidou that liberty of the press for them has its limits. Mr. Pompidou has told them not to forget that they speak in the name of France.

The admonition came last week during Mr. Pompidou's press conference.

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AMERICAN STUDENTS IN LONDON MEET EUROPE TODAY!

Lecture: "European Educational Systems," by Dr. G. W. Lynch.

Followed by discussion.

10:30 a.m. Thursday, July 9.

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Theater in Paris

3 Classics by Modern Masters

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 7.—At the tiny

Geoffé-Montparnasse — now that "Joe Egg" has gone on holiday—you will find a bill of three one-act plays by Pirandello, André Roussin and Ionesco. This seems an odd combination at first glance, but the result is a well-balanced program, a novel and quite satisfactory theater evening with a touch of philosophical speculation from the Italian, a black farce from the boulevards and a revival of one of the best and most characteristic short pieces by the new Immortal of the French Academy. The only trouble is that the intermissions are almost as long as the plays.

In the first play, "Je Réve Mais Peut-être que Non!"—"Sogno Ma Forse No!"—Pirandello, more of a jester than some of his poker-minded admirers think, has taken a salon comedy situation and turned it inside out. Did a young man give his mistress a diamond necklace or did she dream that he did? Are we seeing what happened? Or what might have happened? Is her dream a warning or isn't it a dream at all? The premise might be by Molnar, but the treatment is Pirandellian, leaving the answer to the audience.

"Le Tombeau d'Achille," the Roussin contribution, aside from being a clever sketch, reminds one of the curious preoccupation with death that haunts so many gifted humorists. Does wit spring from morbidity?

Henri Monnier, Parisian-born novelist, actor and illustrator, had his initial success in 1830 when he created Joseph Prud-

homme, a figure representing the smug bourgeois. Monnier elaborated the adventures of this ridiculous person in the years that followed, taking him through the Second Empire and into the Third Republic.

The Théâtre 12 is presenting a play drawn from these accounts of middle-class life during the mid-19th century. It is at the Nouveautés. One of the performers, Nicole Parrot, is responsible for the adaptation. Henri Boirier, who undertakes the role of the French Pecksniff, is the director.

Time has softened some of the once biting satire of Monnier and, though Prudhommeism still exists, the hypocritical

original is today rather quaint. So is this play based on his connivings and so is its performance. It emerges as a Labiche-esque farce played by a country-style stock company.

A Moroccan student, Ahmed el-Maamoni, won the first prize in the Université Internationale du Théâtre competition for his play "Echo Alpha."

Cast in the manner of the absurd theater, its form is often

strange but its basic meaning

is to stamp out poverty and ill-

literacy in underdeveloped lands,

is clear and rather fine, and there

is a touch of poetic

imagination in its writing. It

was performed at the Université Internationale auditorium the other evening in a production

directed by the author. This

production had its share of

flaws, but the quality of the

text rose above them. It is a

striking first effort and it

will be performed during the

Venice drama festival in Sep-

tember.



Top:
Luigi
Pirandello.
At right:
André Roussin.



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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

South African Writer's Courage

DURBAN, South Africa (NYT)—Athol Fugard does not agree with the theater world's boycott against South Africa. He believes that it has achieved nothing, except to keep out badly needed ideas.

Mr. Fugard, South Africa's most eminent playwright, is frustrated. He feels cut off from the new writers and plays, and he has no access to the experimental work that is going on in the world.

For three years he has been unable to obtain a passport for travel abroad. Most recently, the South African government refused his request to go to New York for the opening of his play "Boesman and Lena" on June 28.

"Arthur Miller, Albee, Pinter and others are keeping their own ideas out of South Africa—that's doing the censor's job," the 35-year-old playwright-actor-producer said. "I understand their motives but by keeping their plays out they're doing nothing to improve the quality of living here."

He came to this popular seaside resort to take part in the University of Natal's conference on "Communication in action."

Other guests include Mrs. Frank Lloyd Wright and the South African author Alan Paton.

Ideas Out Off

Mr. Fugard's stand is representative of the thinking of many South African artists and intellectuals, who feel that the main effect of the boycott is to cut off the flow of new ideas.

This, they say, facilitates the government's hold on men's minds. In addition, boycotts harden white opinion and throw all whites into one camp, they feel.

A large majority of blacks and a few whites, however, approve of boycotts. They are encouraged by all action condemning racism in South Africa, even if it means privation now.

The playwright, who is slight and has a neat, graying beard, looks like a pensive apostle until his face explodes into a grin.

The festival organizers decided not to award its prizes—Golden and Silver Bears—but the critics went ahead as did the International Writers Guild which gave its award to the Swedish film for its script.

The International Film Journalists Association ruled against awarding its prizes but expressed special praise for the Latin American entries at the festival.

Although the festival closed Sunday, officials decided to show the remainder of the films scheduled for the festival which was to have ended tonight with the award of prizes.

Festival's Alm

The nine-man jury, with American director George Stevens as its president, resigned after it was attacked for questioning whether "O.K." was in line with the festival's aim of promoting international understanding.

The film is about the rape and murder of a Vietnamese girl by four American soldiers.

Before the jury resigned, it was rumored that "O.K." directed by Michael Verhoeven, had been removed from consideration because it did not fit the festival's goals.

Mr. Verhoeven withdrew his

film and was followed by three other directors.

The jury denied the film was taken out of competition.

Sword to Silence

The Special Branch or political police interrogated Mr. Fugard on several occasions. Once when he was fishing, they came to quiz him on what he thought about government policy. "I was so nervous I couldn't get my hat on," he recalled, his eyes, nose and mouth wrinkling into a massive grin.

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Now, with "Boesman and Lena," the equation has shifted slightly, he says. Now he is only hinting that men can substantially alter the nature of their environment.

Alternatives

He believes that man has only two alternatives in the brief period before extinction: "He can sit in self-pity and do nothing or he can tap the man next to him in the darkness, ask his name and start communication."

Mr. Fugard says he is working from inside to maintain contact, playing to segregated audiences, accepting state aid for his productions. He believes it is better to do something than nothing.

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Athol Fugard
... passport denied

However, the Africans are the real receiving end of the intimidation, he says. Many of them have preferred to go into exile and the South African literary scene has suffered as a result.

Unofficial Awards at Berlin Film Festival

BERLIN, July 7.—A Swedish

film, "Love Story" (Kärleksteknisk) and a French film, "Deadline" (Le Temps de Mourir) were today named the best movies shown at the West Berlin Film Festival by the International Critics' Union.

No official prizes were awarded at the festival which closed two days ahead of schedule when its international jury resigned during a dispute over a West German entry, "O.K.," which depicted an American atrocity in Vietnam.

The festival organizers decided not to award its prizes—Golden and Silver Bears—but the critics went ahead as did the International Writers Guild which gave its award to the Swedish film for its script.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1970

Page 7

For Consideration by IMF

Some Details Given on U.S. Proposals on Flexible Rates

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 7 (NYT)—The United States has reaffirmed its position in favor of greater exchange rate flexibility in the face of opposition by France and by the staff of the International Monetary Fund.

Paul A. Volcker, treasury under-secretary for international monetary affairs, said here today U.S. policy was dictated by a desire for a smoother functioning monetary system.

He emphasized that the United States did not need this reform to rectify deficits in its balance of payments.

Deficit Outlook

"I cannot conceive of a system of technical changes that would do away with the American deficit," he declared. "The one thing that will help the dollar is a renewal of confidence through a better price performance."

Discussions about giving countries greater freedom to alter their parities have been underway for nearly a year.

They grew out of the monetary disturbances over the last three years when Britain, France, and West Germany delayed making needed currency adjustments, thereby setting the stage for massive waves of speculation.

The issue today is not over getting a reform package this year, but rather getting an endorsement from the major nations of greater flexibility as a desirable objective for perhaps 1971 or later.

Meeting Set

The IMF is now in the process of writing a chapter on flexibility in its annual report, to be submitted to the annual meeting in September.

At last year's annual meeting in Washington there was a consensus among the major nations that greater flexibility was worth discussing.

It was learned from authoritative sources here that France, supported by Belgium and the IMF staff, is against any commitment to greater flexibility.

On the other side are the United States, Germany and Italy, and, with some reservations, the Netherlands. Britain's new Conservative government has not yet taken a position.

A draft of the annual report submitted by the fund staff would have watered down the idea of greater flexibility that, according to informed sources, the United States was forced to reaffirm its position.

It directed William B. Dale, U.S. executive director at the fund, to submit a version of this chapter that proposes as worthy of further study three technical means of achieving greater flexibility.

• Wider margins. Circumstances fluctuate under IMF rules by 1 percentage point above and below a fixed parity. The suggestion is to widen this band perhaps to 2 or even 3 percentage points.

• Legalizing transitional floats. Germany and Canada permitted

IMF Corrects

\$10 Million Slip

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—

Can international bankers make a \$10 million error in this age of computers? Well, the International Monetary Fund reports that last week's announcement that it had purchased \$17 million worth of gold from South Africa during June was somewhat off. It had purchased only \$7 million worth.

It also notes that from Jan. 1 through June 30, it purchased \$307.35 million worth of gold from South Africa, after adjustment for the \$10 million slip.

The bank also asked the court to restrain Pennsylvania Co. from paying any dividends on its stock to Penn Central Transportation.

Management Sought

Another consortium member said

Citibank was seeking a voice in

management "to insure that assets

aren't further depleted."

As it stands now, the spokesman said, "the banks can keep that Pennsylvania Co. stock in their vaults until doomsday while management continues to undermine its values by selling off its assets or paying it out in dividends."

In 1969, Pennsylvania Co. paid \$24 million in dividends to the railroad and thus far this year has paid \$13 million.

Fare Hikes Asked

In other developments on the troubled railroad front, four major Eastern railroads yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 10 percent passenger fare increase effective Sept. 1.

The National Association of Railroad Passengers promptly rejected that.

"NARP believes that before the ICC approves these fare increases, the railroads should establish that the higher prices paid by the public will result in better service for passengers, and are not just another result of a deliberate decision by railroad management to drive passengers off trains."

The fare proposal would cover the Penn Central, the Baltimore & Ohio-Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and the Delaware & Hudson railroads.

The petition made no detailed justification for the increases, but a Penn Central spokesman attributed the request to "rapidly increasing costs of labor and material."

Strike Shuts Roads

Today, the United Transportation Union all but shut down three of the nation's bigger railroads with a sudden strike over an 11-year-old dispute about elimination of firemen from locomotives.

Hours after the strike began, the

Esso Finds Oil

In North Sea

OSLO, July 7 (Reuters)—

Norway announced today that Esso Exploration Norway Inc. has found oil in the North Sea, northwest of Stavanger.

Initial tests indicated a flow of 300 barrels a day, the industry ministry said.

Mr. Macleod rejected the idea of

a formal fall budget, comprising a major Conservative economic program. But he hinted that he could stimulate the economy with a variety of administrative tools, such as lowering downpayments on new cars.

For the present, he indicated, there is to be no stimulus, and the monetary squeeze applied against banks and other lending institutions is to continue.

Declaring that inflation was "by far the most serious economic problem" of the day, the chancellor said that the combination of stagnant production and cost inflation had produced a condition he called "stagnation."

Mr. Macleod conceded that Britain's balance of payments position was strong. But he noted seasonal pressures on the pound sterling and the still "formidable" level of short- and medium-term international debt, and said he would watch the next few months' trade figures "with concern and some anxiety."

He said this debt burden had

been reduced from more than \$3 billion outstanding at the end of 1968 to \$3.5 billion at the end of

June.

In the foreign exchange markets, the pound continued its long gentle slide, falling another three points today to \$2.3950.

However, dealers have attributed the decline to higher interest rates elsewhere and to seasonal pressures, rather than to any particular lack of confidence in sterling. Some financial men tonight said they hoped Mr. Macleod would not be seen as unduly bearish.

Bonn Reports Jobless Rate Is Still Sinking

NUREMBERG, July 7 (AP)—Job

openings reached the highest level

in booming West Germany's post-war history last month as unemployment fell, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

At the same time, the office said,

the number of foreign workers

reached a record high of 1.34 million.

The number of jobless individuals decreased by 8,600 or 6.4 percent in June to 94,800—50,000 men and 44,800 women. This represented 0.4 percent of the work force, compared with 0.5 percent in May. The all-time low was 85,000 in September 1965.

The number of job openings rose 32,000 or 3.7 percent in June to 897,700. It's meant there were more than eight jobs available for each jobless worker.

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal the North-South partnership reached an excellent slam.

North opened one no-trump, using a 15-17 point range rather than the traditional 16-18. South bid a Stayman two clubs, and West doubled to indicate a desire for a club lead. North's two-diamond bid showed not only lack of a major suit, but also weakness in clubs. So South was able to investigate slam chances with the probability that his partner held about 16 points outside the club suit.

Of the 30 high-card points in spades, hearts and diamonds, South held 12. He was therefore able to bid to six hearts, after establishing the heart fit and using Blackwood, with reasonable assurance that the slam would depend on a finesse at worst.

As it turned out, no finesse was needed. As the cards lay, West had to choose between leading the club ace, so promoting a trick for South's king, and making a passive lead that would lose the club trick altogether.

After the actual club lead, and continuation, South was able to draw trumps and claim 12 tricks—dummy's diamonds took care of the possible spade loser. If West had not led the club ace, South would have drawn trump and discarded his club losers on dummy's diamonds. He would probably then

have made all 13 tricks by guessing the location of the spade queen.

NORTH (D)

♦ K104
♥ KQ4
♦ AQJ3
♦ 572

WEST

♦ 83
♥ J3
♦ K52
+ AQJ1083

EAST

♦ Q752
♥ 865
♦ 10876
+ 94

SOUTH

♦ A796
♥ A10372
♦ K4
+ K5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West

1 N.T. Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass 4 N.T. Pass

5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

West led the club ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

ALDOR	PACIT	SITAG
PUTON	SEILIA	CABA
PATTIO	PREGOOGHE	LINE
LINE	HOISIGE	FORWES
AGRA	VILLA	TEA
GRAN	BRONCO	SHAW
BRONCO	YARE	ABA
SUBET	PRAVIN	PRE
PRAVIN	DOOR	PEDDLE
ASA	TYERE	TIALE
TYERE	PER	MAGI
TYERE	SEEBY	ETIOBE
TYERE	CRABGRASS	BRIGHT
TYERE	ALITY	SIEST
TYERE	ALDREN	NEEDY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SALIE

RETEX

MUGNIP

NACTAV

IT'S

There's another word you'll like.

FURS

ONE THING YOU CAN SAY FOR BEING POOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **JINGO MOTH SHANTY DEPICT**
Answer: **When you might decide to do it at midnight**

BOOKS

THE REDISCOVERY OF BLACK NATIONALISM

By Theodore Draper, 211 pages. Viking \$5.95

Reviewed by William Alfred Payne

WHILE teaching African history to a group of old black people in Bedford-Stuyvesant, I showed them this book. I had hardly begun my lecture when an old woman, who was looking at the book, slammed it on the table and said, "This is a deceitful book." I asked her why.

"Well," she said, "It's got the red, black and green colors of African liberation on the cover. That looks like a picture of a black panther in the corner, but you have to look inside to learn that it's by a white man. You know, Mr. Payne, white folks don't tell the truth about black nationalism and we've always had it, one way or another."

Theodore Draper, who has written books on Communism and Castro and became interested in black nationalism while studying the Soviet Union's support for a separate black state in the South during the 1930s, would consider this black woman's objection a part of the continuing black fantasy about nationalism.

He thinks that black nationalism is the result of white America's rejection of the black presence. Blacks, according to Draper, did not want to go back to Africa and saw the solution to their problem only in the United States. So, according to him, the stain of black nationalism could be washed away if the United States would purify its practices.

Black nationalism, moreover, is a danger to the future of this society. Responding to a group of hostile letters in the New York Review of Books following his article, "The Father of American Black Nationalism," on Martin Delany, a 19th-century black leader, Draper stated, "I am convinced that this (black nationalist) line must lead to disaster for both blacks and whites. No matter how far apart (blacks and whites) may be in this country, they can never be disentangled, and ultimately, they must face and solve their problems together. The alternative is a war which one side must lose and the other cannot win."

Impelled by these political needs to forge national solidarity, Draper shapes his writing and in doing so distorts black history, denigrates black leaders and ridicules black movements. Black nationalism, which he considers having two main forms—emigrationism and internal statism—becomes, not a serious or valid nationalism, but a "quasi-nationalism."

In fact, Draper, who has skillfully twisted for so long, has failed to experience or perceive the tones and half tones, the raw power and the drawing-room subtleties of the black experience.

What he does is to set up straw men. Blacks have not gone back to Africa and they have not set up a separate state in the United States; since this is all black nationalism is about, then it is not a real thing but a fantasy to be gotten over. Not only is this view of black nationalism vulgar, but it surely will bring on the bloodbath and concentration camps one hopes Draper really wants to avoid.

It is Draper states in the

second chapter, blacks were petitioning the state legislature in Boston, in 1787 for "sufficient funds to pay for their passage to and buy land in Africa" should this not be considered an early evidence of black nationalism and a desire for blacks to return to Africa? Yet Draper in his first chapter states: "The first important back-to-Africa movement was called the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color in the United States. It was founded in the chamber of the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., in December, 1816, its chief support coming from what would be called today the 'white-power structure.' By reversing the order of presentation, Draper makes it appear that the black movement followed the white."

In his consideration of pan-Africanism, which he limits to eight pages, Draper asserts that William E.B. Dubois, one of the black leaders of the 20th century, devoted about ten years of his life to pan-Africanism when, in fact, it was pursued from 1900, when he was secretary of the first pan-African conference, until his death in 1963.

So Draper twists Dubois's life as he buffets and derides the Garveyites, the Black Muslims and black nationalist organizations. One reads him most carefully, however, concerning the Black Panthers. His material appears to be drawn solely from the party newspaper and secondary sources. Did Draper interview Panthers, visit their headquarters and seek to do serious reporting job? One left with the impression that he has treated the Panthers seriously would have interacted with what I think is Draper's main objective in this book: to delegitimize black nationalism.

The effort to turn black toward the mainstream of the United States, toward black capitalism, toward integration, comes too late.

White Americans and African-Saxons in the late 19th century (during the era of Booker T. Washington) were urged to develop agrarian societies at a time when European immigration was being promoted to man a new industrial society. Blacks today are giving in to the monolithic Anglo-Saxon cultural ideal (and urging whites, Jews of East European origin and Catholics of Sicilian European background to them in making a new social contract for this country). Finding that the black ideal is Africanism and third-world

Readers interested in a serious new book on black nationalism might try "Black Nationalism in America," edited by John H. Bracey Jr., August Meier and Elliott Rudwick. Ca

is a black nationalist and is others, whites are serious scholars of black history.

It seems to me that if Draper had spent more time at Atlanta University's Institute of the Black World and less time at Princeton and Stanford, might have come to terms with at least gained an understanding of black nationalism.

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Mr. Payne, who teaches Afro-American history at Princeton Institute, reviewed this book in *The Washington Post*.

CROSSWORD

By Will West

ACROSS	47	Fussy
1	Vapor: Prefix	Dried fruit
5	Scale	Cannon
10	Exclamation	Strays
14	Secular	Declined
15	Type of train	Yoked
16	Tennis score	Shells, for short
17	Bench Fr.	Net
18	Rocket stage	Citato
19	Attu resident	Open species
22	Readies the wine	Range animal
24	Fussy	Seth's son
26	Bristles	Down
28	Embarassed	Spanish duke
32	Reparation	Philippine
34	Seed covering	volcano
35	Norwegian coin	Excavation
36	Comedian	Unsolicited-mail
37	Wheeler	addressee
38	Amplifying device	— de luxe
39	Coast campus	a Canadian peak
40	Poetic term	Boardicea's subjects
41	Andrews	Human
42	More humid	Thrush
44	1955 Wimbledon champion	Braids
45	Charlotte	Flowers
47	—	Harmful
48	—	transaction
49	—	French
50	Day time	Day
54	Actor James	time
56	Greek god	Actor James
58	Bermont	time

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51	52							53			
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61				62				63			
64				65				66			

Plays 2b, Too, in 3th

McDowell Fans 15 As Tribe Tops Nats

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 7 (UPI)—Sam McDowell and Duke Sims performed their specialties last night, but Alvin Dark, the Cleveland manager, gave McDowell something new for his act.

McDowell struck out 15 batters and Sims hit two home runs as the Indians trounced the Washington Senators, 6-4.

There was nothing unusual in those individual feats, though, because it was the eighth time this season McDowell had struck out 10 or more batters in a game, and the fifth time Sims had hit two home runs in a game. McDowell leads the majors with 175 strikeouts.

The unusual came in the eighth inning when Dark made McDowell a second basemen—a left-handed one at that.

It happened with two out and Senators at second and third. Dark wanted a right-hander to pitch to Frank Howard and Rick Reichardt, both right-handed batters, so he brought in Dean Chance and moved McDowell to second. Eddie Leon, the second basemen moved to third sending Graig Nettles out of the game.

Chance walked Howard intentionally, loading the bases, and then pitched to Reichardt. The Senator grounded to Leon at third, and Leon fired to McDowell for the force play at second.

McDowell returned to the mound in the ninth and struck out the side. The southpaw holds the American League record for striking out 10 or more batters in a game. He has done it 67 times.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Minnesota 3, Oakland 1.

California 3, Kansas City 2.

Milwaukee 3, Chicago 1.

Detroit 6, Washington 4.

Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 4.

Philadelphia 6, New York 4.

New York 6, Boston 4.

Chicago 6, Cleveland 4.

Seattle 6, San Francisco 4.

Montreal 6, Montreal 4.

Montreal 6, Boston 4.

'History' as Taught In Russia and America

By Susan Jacoby

MOSCOW (UPI).—Two of the newest Russian and American high school history textbooks provide a fascinating comparison of how societies with different political philosophies attempt to influence the minds of their youth.

School history courses in nearly every country are traditionally designed to fill a nation's youth with pompous patriotic plumbum. Textbooks generally follow suit, ignoring any unpleasant facts in a country's past and glossing over more recent controversies so that no one could possibly get mad at the authors or publishers.

Until the mid-1960s, it was difficult to find an American history text that was not the mirror image of its Soviet counterpart. The good guys in Johnny's book were the bad guys in Ivan's classroom.

The 1969 edition of "History of the U.S.S.R." retains its righteous conviction about who the good guys and the bad guys are. But the newest edition of "History of a Free People" has lost much of the smugness that produced generations of American students who believed the Indians and the Buffalo got just what they deserved.

Same Events

While both books deal primarily with the histories of their own nation, they inevitably focus on many of the same 20th-century events: the worldwide depression and rise of fascism in the 1930s, World War II, the cold war, conflicts in Korea and Vietnam, attempts at nuclear arms control. The Soviet book by I.B. Berkman, M.I. Belenki and M.P. Kurn—covers events from the overthrow of Czar Nicholas II through early 1968. It is used by students in Soviet "middle schools"—equivalent to the last two years of American high school.

The American text, by Henry W. Bragdon and Samuel P. McCutchen, was also published last year. The book begins with the colonial period of American history and ends with the 1968 presidential election. It is used primarily by 11th grade students.

The Russian history book is in its sixth edition, the American in its eighth. Both new editions include revisions of earlier material as well as additions of recent history. The Russian book mentions the Soviet Union's ideological quarrel with China, while the American book discusses the shift in emphasis from racial integration to black power.

At almost every level, the American book is more sophisticated than the Soviet book. "History of a Free People" is one of the first American texts to give the Russians proper credit for their role in defeating Nazi Germany. In the past, Soviet books—despite their grudging tone—were somewhat more generous about the U.S. role in World War II than American texts were about the Soviet contribution.

"Success or failure of the war in Europe," says the Bragdon and McCutchen book, "hinged on whether the Russians could hold out until the United States and Britain could strike from the West... At Stalingrad (since renamed Volgograd) on the Volga River the Russians made a heroic defense which held up Hitler's armies month after month."

The book includes a picture of a Russian soldier raising the hammer-and-sickle flag over the ruins of the Reichstag building in Berlin. The photograph is as famous in the Soviet Union as the picture of U.S. Marines raising the flag on Iwo Jima is in the United States.

"History of the U.S.S.R." pays little attention to America's role in defeating the Nazis in Europe. Joseph Stalin's remark that



Soviet schoolchildren at an academy of sciences near Novosibirsk, in Siberia.

Novos.

"without American production the United Nations could never have won the war" is recorded in the American history book but not in the Russian text.

The Soviet book harshly criticizes America's use of the atomic bomb against Japan.

Before the Soviet Union joined the war against Japan, American planes dropped two nuclear bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki... killing and maiming a quarter of a million local inhabitants. It was a barbarous act... that was not a military necessity. By dropping bombs on Japanese cities, the U.S.A. imperialists wanted to intimidate the whole world, and first of all the Soviet Union. It was the beginning of the U.S.A. aggressive course aimed at establishing world dominance."

The book does not mention the fact that the Soviets had not yet developed their own nuclear bomb in 1945.

Two Questions

The American history book poses two questions that were not dealt with in schools when the "war babies" were growing up: "Should the atomic bombs have been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Would the United States have used them on Berlin and Nuremberg?" The latter question encourages students to think about whether the United States might have been more willing to use the bomb on yellow-skinned Asians than on white Europeans.

The kind of questions presented to students is one of the major differences between the Soviet and American history books. The Russian book does not include "thought questions" that encourage students to think for themselves and express their opinions.

"History of the U.S.S.R." simply asks for a regurgitation of the material covered in each chapter. It is filled with questions like, "How did our country prepare for the 50th anniversary of the October (Bolshevik) Revolution?" and "How did the representatives of other countries feel about the U.S.S.R.'s jubilee?"

"History of a Free People" is not quite as sophisticated about the cold war as it is about earlier periods of American history. It tries to avoid oversimplification that invariably presents Communists as villains and Americans as heroes. But the book encompasses so many differing viewpoints—in an obvious attempt to avoid accusations of bias—that many students would probably be confused rather than enlightened.

The Vietnam war, for example, is described as a "civil war" several times in the text. But the United States is not only intervening in a civil war, according to the book, but is also "resisting Communist aggression from outside."

The attempt to be fair is more successful when the book describes the differences between guerrilla war and previous wars involving the United States. "The Viet Cong employed revolting terrorism against civilians as well as soldiers. American bombs and napalm dropped on villages supposedly held by the Viet Cong took the lives of thousands of noncombatants."

The Soviet book is as one-sided about the cold war as the American book is carefully—even overly—many-sided. The United States is the intractable party to all nuclear arms control talks. The limited nuclear test ban treaty of 1963 was "an outstanding success of the Soviet Union, of its policy of peaceful coexistence."

The way each textbook treats its own national history is perhaps more significant than the sections on international affairs that have affected both countries.

The Soviet book is elliptical in many of its historical references, particularly regarding the Stalin era.

Lack of specifics characterizes the Soviet text on all sensitive subjects. Former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev is mentioned only once, in a paragraph noting that his duties were taken over by Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin in 1964.

While American history offers no analogy to the Stalin era, a useful comparison can be made between the way the Russian book treats Stalin and the way the American book treats race relations since the days of slavery.

Evils of Slavery

"History of a Free People" makes no attempt to smooth over the evils of slavery and racial oppression. Completely banished is the image of happy, child-like darkness on the old plantation. The book provides thoughtful commentary on the civil rights movement of the early 1960s, the growing emphasis on black power and the causes of the ghetto riots in the North.

"There was no easy answer to what caused the riots or how to avert them," the book states. It quotes the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders: "What white Americans have never fully understood—but what the Negro can never forget—is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it."

Because of the Soviet Union's nationally standardized educational system, "History of the U.S.S.R." is used throughout the nation and is representative of what nearly all Russian students learn about their own history. "History of a Free People" is by no means representative of what most American students learn. School systems are free to buy the textbooks they want; such a book would not likely be bought by Southern school boards or by right-wing communities that expect super-patriotism in their classrooms.

PEOPLE:

Tell-Tale Time
And the Agnew Watch

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew objects to the unauthorized promotion of a "Spiro Agnew watch" by one of his admirers, but said he would grant permission if "a substantial portion" of the profit from its sale were donated to the families of American soldiers captured or missing in Southeast Asia.

The Mickey Mouse type watch, which has a caricature of Agnew on its face, was worn by Ethel Kennedy to a recent cocktail party in California. It has begun to appear in large numbers and 50,000 reportedly have been ordered from its manufacturer, reports the U.P.L.

One of the watches was sent to Agnew on May 25 by the man who devised it, Dr. Hale E. Dougherty, a general practitioner who heads a small specialty watch company, the Dirty Time Co., of Anaheim, Calif.

In a letter to the Vice-President, Dr. Dougherty said that he strongly supports him.

"I respect your talent and abilities and above all your honesty," Dr. Dougherty wrote. He said the watch was meant to symbolize some of Agnew's characteristics that he admired.

"The small hand says 'balance' to those who oppose you and your responsibilities. The big hand says peace and love to mankind," Dr. Dougherty wrote.

He also explained that his watch company got its name from neighborhood children who had trouble pronouncing Dougherty.

Vice-President Agnew replied in a letter saying he found the watch "attractive and clever" and that his teen-age daughter Kim "would enjoy wearing it."

However, George W. White Jr., Mr. Agnew's personal attorney, wrote Dr. Dougherty Monday that "while your droll product is amusing in the time-honored vein of American political humor it now appears it is being promoted as a commercial enterprise on a large scale."

Mr. White told UPI that American jurisprudence describes the use of a person's name in a commercial venture without his consent as a "flagrant" violation of the right of privacy.



Vice-President Agnew
... watching

that junior doctors at General Hospital are up in arms over the high cost of living. Whenever a resident's wife shares her husband's cot for a night, the maid reports her presence. General Hospital used to charge the doctor airfare, under "other deductions," on his monthly bill. Now the charge has gone up to a shilling (\$2 cents).

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** DUE IN COURT: Diane (Mrs. Huntington) Hartford, 28, in Juarez, Mexico. Her lawyer expects to obtain an uncontested divorce on grounds of incompatibility for his client, third wife of the A&P heir, now 58, as well as custody of their 2-year-old daughter, Janelle. They were married eight years ago in Wyckoff, N.J. **WHITE:** The polar bears in Regent's Park—a side effect of reduced air pollution in the English capital. **BUGGED:** Certain residents of Buxworth, England, would like to change the name of their town back to Bungworth. The town became Buxworth six years ago as a result of a referendum among the town's 800 residents. Now, some sentimental souls want to change it again.

** What price matrimony? About a shilling in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, England. And it seems

the attempt to be fair is more successful when the book describes the differences between guerrilla war and previous wars

involving the United States. "The Viet Cong employed revolting terrorism against civilians as well as soldiers. American bombs and napalm dropped on villages supposedly held by the Viet Cong took the lives of thousands of noncombatants."

The Soviet book is as one-sided about the cold war as the American book is carefully—even overly—many-sided. The United States is the intractable party to all nuclear arms control talks.

The limited nuclear test ban treaty of 1963 was "an outstanding success of the Soviet Union, of its policy of peaceful coexistence."

The way each textbook treats its own national history is perhaps more significant than the sections on international affairs that have affected both countries.

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Lack of specifics characterizes the Soviet text on all sensitive subjects. Former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev is mentioned only once, in a paragraph noting that his duties were taken over by Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin in 1964.

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